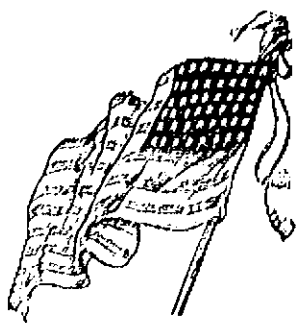


Newport Mercury

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The Mercury.

Local Matters.

MEMORIAL DAY

Thursday was an ideal day for Memorial Day, although the early morning gave promise of showers. By afternoon, when the big parade was ready to start, the sun came out, giving cheering appearance to the day, although it was still cool enough for comfortable marching. There was an immense crowd of visitors here and the streets were lined throughout the route by strangers who were anxious to see the men of Uncle Sam's service who will soon be making history in Europe. The procession was a big one, in some respects being superior to that great parade for the Red Cross Drive a short time ago.

The morning hours were as usual devoted to the decorating of graves of deceased comrades, and at 11 o'clock the members of the Women's Relief Corps conducted the ceremony of placing flowers upon the waters, this taking place at the Government Landing in the presence of a large number of spectators.

In the afternoon the Newport Artillery Company escorted the members of Lawton-Warren Post to the First Presbyterian Church where the usual exercises were held. Post Commander William S. Bailey presided, with Chaplain William G. Cassard, U. S. N., as orator of the day. The oration by Chaplain Cassard was a masterly one, and was followed with the closest attention by all in the church. A special choir under the direction of Henry Stuart Hendy furnished the music, which was of a high order.

While the exercises were being conducted in the church, the column for the parade was being formed outside, and when the services were completed the route of march was taken up immediately. Past Commander Jere I. Greene was in command, with Colonel Herbert Bliss as chief of staff.

The army contingent headed the column, one regiment from the garrison companies coming over with the Seventh Artillery Band. The 66th Regiment, which attracted much attention in the Red Cross Parade, did not participate in this, but there seemed to be a large number of soldiers nevertheless. Two companies of the Marine Corps followed the Coast Artillery, and everywhere received much applause. Then came the vast naval contingent, the regular forces from the Training Station, under Lieutenant John Borland, with the Musician School band, leading. Then came large detachments from the Naval Reserve Force with the famous Reservist band, representing practically all the departments of this great establishment. In the Naval section, the Hospital unit from the Naval Hospital attracted much attention, being a new feature of Newport parades.

The local organizations, including the Rogers High School Cadets, the St. George's School Cadets and the Newport Artillery Company, all made a splendid appearance. In the St. George's School organization, a number of former members now in active service, marched with the battalion staff, including Mr. W. Dudley F. Hughes, who was recently decorated for his heroic work under fire in the ambulance service.

The members of the Lawton-Warren Post occupied the post of honor at the left of the line, the members riding in carriages, and everywhere they were tumultuously applauded. There was a long line of carriages for officers of the army and navy and distinguished guests, including Governor R. Livingston Beechman and Mayor Clark Burdick, both of whom were kept busy responding to the salutes of the thousands who greeted them along the route.

At the Soldiers and Sailors' lot in the Island Cemetery the usual ceremonies were held, and the Grand Army Post was escorted back to the First Presbyterian Church where the flag was raised to full staff and the day was dismissed.

RECENT DEATHS.

DANIEL B. PEARING

Hon. Daniel B. Pearing, a former Mayor of Newport, and one of the most prominent citizens of the community, dropped dead at the beach last Sunday afternoon, while assisting in making preparations for the big concert to have been given there by apprentice seamen for the benefit of the Red Cross War Fund. As the result of his sudden death, the affair was postponed.

Mr. Pearing had been active in the Red Cross Drive, and with Mrs. Pearing went to the beach Sunday afternoon to assist with the programme there. He was seated with members of the executive committee and just as the concert was about to begin, he assisted in clearing a space to bring through a piano. He then slipped quietly from his chair, and died immediately. Dr. Beroy attended him quickly, but found life extinct, and Medical Examiner Sherman and other physicians who had been hastily summoned found that nothing could be done. The body was lifted into the ambulance by a detail of apprentice seamen and taken to his residence on Annandale road. Announcement was made that on account of Mr. Pearing's death the concert would be postponed. The news of his death spread through the city rapidly and caused much sorrow, as Mr. Pearing was a man who had many warm friends.

Mr. Pearing was a son of the late Henry S. Pearing and was born in Newport on August 14, 1859. He was educated at St. Mark's School and at Harvard University, later receiving the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the latter institution. He took an active interest in the affairs of his native city, and had served as a member of the school committee, of the board of aldermen and of the representative council, and in 1894 was Mayor of the city. He was allied with the Democratic party, but was always independent in his actions, and at the last election came out actively in the support of Mr. Hughes for President, although he had been a Democratic elector in the first Wilson campaign, being absent however when the electoral college cast its vote.

Mr. Pearing's favorite pastime was fishing, and it was as an enthusiastic fisherman and a collector of literature relating to the sport that he was best known outside his native city. He had devoted a large part of his life to the assembling of a large and valuable library devoted wholly to books or documents relating in any way to fish or fishing, and possessed many rare first editions of almost priceless value. When he felt that the collection was as nearly complete as he could hope to make it, he presented the entire library to Harvard University. He afterwards assembled another valuable collection of angling book plates, and only a few weeks before his death was greatly pleased to receive from a stranger a handsome bookplate of his own especially designed for his use. He was a member of fishing clubs all over the world, as well as of many social clubs in this country and abroad.

He was president of the Newport Historical Society, to which office he had been re-elected at the annual meeting last week, and was also a member of many other Newport societies and institutions. He was a Past Master of St. John's Lodge of Masons, and a member of Newport Chapter and of Washington Commandery. He had been for several years a member of the Inland Fish Commission of Rhode Island, and devoted much of his time to the work of this board.

Mr. Pearing's first wife, who was Miss Henrietta Strong of New York, died about ten years ago. He afterward married Miss Charlotte Strong of New York, a cousin of his first wife, who survives him.

Funeral services were held at Trinity Church on Wednesday morning, and were attended by a representative gathering of Newport people, as well as by many from outside the city. Rev. Stanley C. Hughes officiated. The remains were escorted by St. John's Lodge of Masons, and the Masonic ritual was conducted at the grave. The bearers were all Past Masters of St. John's and St. Paul's Lodges.

If present plans mature, the colored Masonic bodies of Newport will soon have a home of their own. The old laundry building on Warner street and Pond avenue has been offered to them and the deal seems likely to go through.

This week Representative Frederick B. Coggeshall was operated upon at the Newport Hospital and is reported as making steady progress toward recovery. He was in poor health all winter.

It is reported that some of the holders of shore rights, or seaweed privileges, in the Coddington Point property are holding out for fancy prices before surrendering their privileges. Some are said to be demanding for their shore rights alone more than double the amount for which they have previously offered their entire properties for sale. Others have patriotically contributed their shore rights without recompense.

At the meeting of the Park Commission on Tuesday evening communications were received from the Municipal Band and the Seventh Artillery Band, requesting that but 16 concerts be required during the summer for the \$1,000 appropriated by the representative council for this purpose. No action was taken, but a committee was appointed to see if other bands in this vicinity desired to submit any propositions.

Representatives of many of the foreign born residents of this country have suggested the desirability of having on the Fourth of July parades composed of all nationalities, as a manifestation of their loyalty to this country and the cause for which we fight. Such a proposition is a good one, and even in Newport a very creditable showing could be made.

Among the out-of-town visitors to Newport on Memorial Day were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew L. Intehouse of Providence, who motored down to see the parade. Mr. Intehouse is the leader of the famous Palestine Temple Band, which is unquestionably the best band in the State, and he was greatly interested in the work of the many excellent Government bands in the parade.

Mrs. Mary Coggeshall Bacon, who died in Detroit this week at the age of eighty years, was a sister of the late Mayor Thomas Coggeshall, Lawton Coggeshall and John Coggeshall of this city, but had lived in Detroit for the last half century. She was well known to the older generation of Newporters. Her husband died a few years ago.

In all probability there will be no street parade in Newport on Independence Day this year. President Wilson has requested a quiet and dignified observance of the day, and the troops in this vicinity have asked that they be not requested to parade on that occasion, therefore the day will probably be a very quiet one.

Mr. Alexander I. Peckham, son of Mr. Job A. Peckham of this city, who has been in the Law Department of the Government at Washington for some time, has been raised to the rank of Captain. Before going into the Government service Mr. Peckham was for several years a practicing attorney in Boston.

A change will be made in the manner of conducting the graduating exercises of the three grammar schools this year. Heretofore the pupils of the three schools have assembled in the Rogers High School hall for the closing exercises, but this year it is planned to hold the exercises separately in each building.

Mr. William G. Landers has declined the appointment to the State Harbor Commission recently tendered to him by Governor Beechman, and the Governor has appointed Mr. William S. Rogers, chairman of the local draft board, to the position.

Mr. Furber J. Marshall of this city has received his commission as a First Lieutenant in the army aviation corps, after a period of training at the Aviation School at Houston, Texas. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Avar L. Marshall of this city.

Dr. John H. Sweet is recovering rapidly from a severe attack of diphtheria. He was very ill last week, but the disease yielded to a heavy injection of antitoxin, and he is now on the road to recovery, although the period of isolation is somewhat indefinite.

Mr. George L. Hinckley, librarian of the Redwood Library, was elected a vice president of the Rhode Island Library Association at its annual meeting in Providence this week.

A portion of the attractions at the Newport Beach are now open for the season the preliminary opening having taken place on Thursday, Memorial Day.

Work has been begun on the erection of a canteen for the benefit of the enlisted men, on the Coddington Point tract which will soon be purchased by the Government.

WHITMAN VILLA DAMAGED

The Newport residence of Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman of New York was considerably damaged by a fire of unknown origin at an early hour Sunday morning. The flames were discovered by the Coast Guard from the Life Saving Station at Price's Neck, and telephone message to headquarters was followed by the striking of Box 55, located at the end of Bellevue avenue. The firemen had considerable work to do as the fire had apparently been smoldering for some time, and had spread through the interior of the house. On the outside little signs of the fire can be seen. Considerable cutting had to be done to get at the fire inside the partitions, and the expense of repairs will be very considerable. The furnishings suffered much damage. It was at first thought that the building would be a total loss, but the efforts of the firemen were successful in saving the main portion of the building. As a result of the fire, Governor and Mrs. Whitman will be obliged to postpone the opening of their Newport residence until repairs can be completed.

ONE DEATH FROM ACCIDENT

As the result of a comparatively slight accident at the Torpedo Station on Friday afternoon of last week, Patrick Shea died at the Naval Hospital on the following afternoon. He was 17 years old and was a son of the late John G. Shea, who was killed in an accident in a Western quarry some years ago. The other victims of the accident are progressing well toward complete recovery.

The injuries were caused by the ignition of a small quantity of powder in a small room where six young men were at work. No damage was caused to property, and the flash caused no excitement. The first intimation in Newport that there had been an accident was the appearance of several ambulances, and the usual crowd collected at the Government Landing. Five men were taken to the hospital for treatment for burns, they being Patrick Shea, James B. Leary, Reginald King, William Barnham, and William J. Conroy.

A special service was held at the Rogers High School on Wednesday afternoon in memory of the three Rogers boys who have given their lives in the great war—Lieutenant Evanda B. Barnett, Lieutenant Sidney D. Reynolds and Major William Fitzhugh Lee Simpson. The principal address was by Rev. William Safford Jones, minister of the Channing Memorial Church, and there was appropriate music, followed by "Taps" on the bugle.

Mrs. Emma Blair LeValley, who died very suddenly at her home on Bliss Minor Road on Wednesday evening, was a daughter of the late John D. Blair, for many years town sergeant of Middletown. Some years ago she married Mr. Jesse I. LeValley, engineer at the pumping station of the Newport Water Works, and they had made their home at the station for a number of years. Her death was very sudden, as she had had no intimation of illness.

The weekly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Wednesday evening, because of the holiday falling on Thursday. The business was of a routine nature. Inquiry was made as to the status of the public market project, and City Clerk Fullerton was directed to procure a copy of the act passed by the last Legislature.

New regulations regarding approach to the water front have been adopted by the Federal government in this city. Portions of Long wharf, including the freight house, are closed to the public unless they present passes obtained from the office of the Department of Justice, and each pass must bear a photograph of the person to whom it is issued. Alien enemies are absolutely barred from certain sections of the water front.

The members of the Newport Artillery Company have been mustered into the State Guard to form one company for the duration of the war and for the period of six months thereafter. An effort is being made to recruit the organization up to its full strength to make up for the men who have been lost by draft. It will be necessary to retain a full membership in order to hold its place in the State Guard.

Three Newport boys who were sent to Camp Upton with the last draft have returned to their homes because of failure to pass the strict medical examination.

Mr. William S. Brownell, Jr., is visiting relatives in Newport.

A NEWPORTER IN FRANCE

The following letters from Stockman Cole Peckham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Peckham of this city, speak for themselves. Mr. Peckham, who is only 20 years of age, is serving with the Red Cross Ambulance, Amherst Unit, in France.

Telme, March the 24th.

Dear Folks:—

I wanted some guerre and I got it. Never again, repose is good enough for me from now on. Arrived, gas of all kinds, fog, smoke, shell holes, paste de secour full of totally blinded and wounded men, and all at the same time. For two nights it lasted, that is the worst part of it and almost the whole section was out. We carried pretty nearly five hundred blinded and intoxicated and believe me we worked. I had one hour's sleep and I wasn't at the front when it began. John Simpson, Al Spaulding, and Bill Rogers have been recommended for "croix de guerre." I worked with them when they could bring them and it was then that I discovered that I had nerves. Gas had been coming over all day, and in the afternoon the shelling began in earnest. How the cars ever got through I don't see. John's Ford has a hole in the side and one other had the radiator busted, but not a man in the section was injured. The worst part of it to me was the mixture of gas, fog and smoke—quite smoke. A grey haze that was so thick that we couldn't see the road we were standing on. I ran into Bill every time he stopped and once right into a church, that is, what is left of it. It is an awful feeling to know that a shell is going to land right where you are at any time and yet not be able to move because you can't find the road. I was certainly glad when that shelling stopped and we could go along easy enough so that the springs did not crash down on the ax every time we hit a shell hole. The Adjutant at one of the post-secour said it was worse than the engagement at the Chénou des Dunes, it certainly came up to my expectations. And how we do hate the Boches after a look at the blessed and intoxicating. When Bill and I got back to the post once, there were almost forty totally blinded men, hands on the shoulder of the man in front, spirit totally broken, choking, vomiting and walling and all trying to get into the ambulances which they couldn't see. I was carrying seven and eight in an ambulance built for four, praying that I wouldn't run into a ditch or shell hole I couldn't pull out of, but we managed to get them all in and maybe I'm not thankful its over. I was driving alone but working with Bill and Al, at least I knew they were there when I ran into them. One time I felt the front of my car go up in the air and hit something. I stepped off of the running board, bang into a four foot ditch and finally found that the front of the car was up on a wall of what had once been a house and one rear wheel was hanging over a ditch. How I got out of it I don't know. If I had been loaded she would have tipped over surely.

Most of this happened three nights ago. I came to the Triage at ten in the morning and out to the front about ten that night. I didn't leave my seat except to load blessed from ten in the morning until five the next, when I got an hour's sleep and then started in again. I was relieved at noon and came back to the Triage, where I have been sleeping when not working. Slept last night from eleven until five this morning, my first real sleep. The Goths dropped about a ton last night on the Gare and almost shook us out of bed. Relieved this noon and back to the barracks for one long sleep.

Love,

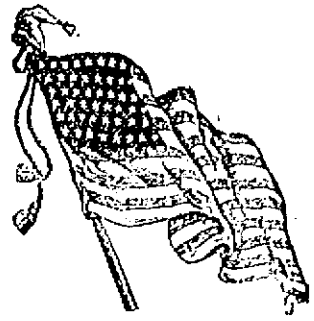
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April, The 3rd.

Last night the enemy penetrated our barracks and attempted to raid one of our large cities. They were totally unsuccessful and did not succeed in passing the sector. One of the Goths was caught by our projecteur and in order to climb out of danger was forced to drop his bombs in an open field. Two of the enemy planes were brought down out of control and one of ours failed to return. So reads an official communique and in part that is what happened to us last night. I was lucky enough to be dead tired after an afternoon walk so that I slept through most of it, that is I was too sleepy to get out of bed. When the big ones landed about five hundred yards away tho, I tumbled out with the rest of them. This morning I went over and photographed the holes, the biggest I have seen yet. They are about thirty-five feet across and between fifteen and twenty feet deep. Think how heavy the bombs must be in order to get down fifteen feet. They go right thru a building, blowing it all to pieces and an ordinary abri does not stand any chance at all. I also have some good pictures of bombed buildings. Thank goodness I was too sleepy to hear them whiz. I'm hoping for the same results tonight, for along with the rest of them I'm scared to death when that whir commences. One hasn't an idea where it is going to land, quite different from a shell.

The crowd in the dancing pavilion at the Beach on Memorial Day evening was probably the biggest ever assembled there. The trolley cars were crowded to their utmost capacity to convey the people to and from the Beach, and many had to abandon the idea of riding home because of the great congestion on the cars.

June has arrived and the summer season will soon be here in full blast.



PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

A special meeting of the Town Council was held in the Town Hall Thursday afternoon with all the members present. The meeting was called to appoint a town sergeant to fill the unexpired term of John J. Corcoran, deceased, and Frederick W. Holman was appointed to that office.

The petition of Max Greene for a license to peddle fruit and vegetables was granted. Fee, \$5.00.

The committee previously appointed to confer with Superintendent Towle in relation to certain complaints against the Newport and Providence Street Railway Company, reported an interview with Mr. Towle in which he agreed to remove any cause for complaint to the heat of his ability.

A petition in relation to the fare zones in this town, made by the Bay State Street Railway Co., asked that the northern line be changed from Coney Corner to Library Corner, or some other point, and that the council take up the matter. Frank C. Cory and Charles L. Sewall were appointed as a committee.

Mr. Abner P. Lawton left Monday for Fort Snelling, N. Y., to be sent later to the engineer training and replacement service at Camp A. A. Humphries, Accolink, Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Davey and son of Keene, N. H., have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Malone.

Misses Murtha A. Ashley and Elizabeth Rose have been guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. Thomas Buchanan, of Quincy, Mass. Miss Rose has returned and Miss Ashley is now visiting Miss Carol Davis of Chelsea.

Mrs. Eunice A. Greene has been entertaining her son, Mr. Isaac P. Greene, of Edgewood, R. I.

Mrs. Mary Smoot has gone to Keene, N. H., hoping that the change in climate will benefit her physically.

Bishop Perry was at St. Mary's church on Sunday afternoon, and at a special service, confirmed six candidates: Misses Dorothy Smith, Marjorie Haire, Lillian Berger, Elizabeth O'Brien, Mrs. James Martin and Mr. Rutherford S. Elliott. The Bishop delivered an appropriate address. There was a good sized congregation.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Butler, of Providence, have been guests of the former's brother and sister, Mr. William H. Butler and Mrs. Mary Hythe.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Barker have been visiting the former's brother, Mr. Roy Barker, of New York.

Mr. Henry Mosher left for one of the Training Camps several days ago.

Mrs. Eliza Randall, of Providence, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Perry G. Randall.

Mrs. Howard E. Bishop and daughter, who have been visiting the former's parents Mr. and Mrs. George A. Senbury, of Tiverton, for several weeks, have returned to their home.

Rev. Richard Arnold Greene, of Newport, preached at the Christian Church on Sunday.

Miss Kate L. Durfee is spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Remington, of Providence.

There were Memorial Day services at St. Mary's Church on Thursday morning at 10:15. On Sunday the collections were for the Red Cross War Fund. The Women's Auxiliary of the church held a special meeting Tuesday evening with Mrs. Elbert A. Sisson. Plans were made to entertain the Rhode Island Branch on June 6th at St. Mary's Church.

The change in the car fare in this town went into effect on Wednesday. Portsmouth has been divided into two zones, the division coming at Coney Corner with the privilege of riding to Power street, as in Tiverton when there is a like privilege at State Line.

Mr. David Albro has left for Camp Upton, New York, where he will begin training for the National Army.

Mrs. Sarah K. Birkhead is having a large concrete garage erected at her summer residence, Eastover.

Miss Hannah W. Peabody, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. C. Woodman Chase, has left for her home in Sandwich, Mass.

There was an automobile accident near Braman's Lane on Wednesday morning. It was a head-on collision, one machine not turning to the right. One car was driven by Mr. Daniel Brown of Middletown, and the other was driven by a member of the Naval Reserve Force. No one was injured but both cars were badly damaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryer of Newport, have moved into Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilt's three tenement house at Sandy Point Farm.

Rumor is heard that a prominent Newport business man is negotiating for the purchase of the finest residence on Broadway.

Miss Mary F. Leavitt is very ill at the private hospital of Miss Tuck on Forrest avenue in Middletown.

A CLEVER ILLUSTRATION WITH CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

There is an old formula in philosophy which says that no two things can occupy the same place at the same time. As a simple illustration, drive a nail into a board and you will find with every stroke of the hammer, the nail will force aside the particles of wood into which it is being driven. Finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nail and the wood do not occupy the same place at the same time.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cannot occupy the same place at the same time. If you are troubled with frequent pains in the back, if your urine stains linen, if you urinate frequently during the night, and a burning pain accompanies its passage, your kidneys and bladder are in bad shape and should be treated at once.

Every dose of DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY slowly but surely pushes aside some of the bad elements of the diseased kidneys and bladder. Liver, blood, rheumatism, dropsy and constipation, until they completely disappear. Do not lose faith or find fault, if you are not entirely cured by one bottle, because if these diseases have fastened their grip on you, it is longer and harder it is to drive them away.

Bottle costs 25c. In New York City, 50c. A full bottle \$1.00. Also bottles of 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, 192, 384, 768, 1536, 3072, 6144, 12288, 24576, 49152, 98304, 196608, 393216, 786432, 1572864, 3145728, 6291456, 12582912, 25165824, 50331648, 100663296, 201326592, 402653184, 805306368, 1610612736, 3221225472, 6442450944, 12884901888, 25769803776, 51539607552, 103079215104, 206158430208, 412316860416, 824633720832, 1649267441664, 3298534883328, 6597069766656, 13194139533312, 26388279066624, 52776558133248, 105553116266496, 211106232532992, 422212465065984, 844424930131968, 1688849860263936, 3377699720527872, 6755399441055744, 13510798882111488, 27021597764222976, 54043195528445952, 108086391056891904, 216172782113783808, 432345564227567616, 864691128455135232, 1729382256910270464, 3458764513820540928, 6917529027641081856, 13835058055282163712, 27670116110564327424, 55340232221128654848, 110680464442257309696, 221360928884514619392, 442721857769029238784, 885443715538058477568, 1770887431076116955136, 3541774862152233910272, 7083549724304467820544, 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Newport as ever did nobly. The Red Cross Drive went way "over the top," the cause as did the Liberty Loan.

Rhode Island and Louisiana are the only states that have thus far rejected the constitutional prohibition amendment. Ten states have thus far accepted the amendment.

It is claimed now by the authorities that we are landing soldiers in France at the rate of ten thousand a day. Some claim that by a year from now we shall have 5,000,000 men under arms.

In many of the large buildings in Boston women are running the elevators. In fact, women are doing men's work in most places. After this war is over men will find more competition than they ever found before.

A German prisoner says that even German officers do not know that America is in the war to any considerable extent. They will soon find out to their sorrow that the Yankees are not only in the war but that they can fight.

When the new passenger fares go into effect on June 10 the rate between Newport and Boston each way will be \$2.26 instead of \$1.70 as now. All other fares are increased in proportion. It will cost something to travel hereafter.

It is stated that 28 submarines have been sunk recently by American destroyers and that German U-boats are now being sunk faster than they can be constructed. Senator Weeks says 117,000 men were sent to France in April and that double that number would be sent during May.

The President wants more money and on Monday he told Congress that they must enact new tax laws immediately. The law it is said will be very drastic and will embrace everything that can produce any money. There will be nothing free but the air, and that may come to us loaded with a Wilson tax-attachment.

The new law, "Work or fight" does not appear to vary much from the law of this town in 1776. As seen in our historical columns on page 8, that reads: "The inhabitants of this town were compelled to work or pay a fine." For the past two hundred years Newport has set the pace for the rest of the world.

The German authorities are trying to have the people of that nation, rich and poor alike, go barefoot this summer, "owing to the alarming scarcity of leather." A German paper says: "Go barefoot this summer and help the Fatherland. Neither old nor young need be ashamed to walk barefoot anywhere—at home, in the streets, at school or in church."

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed the bill for the public operation of the Bay State Street Railway Co. Five trustees for a five year term are to be appointed by the governor, to divide all Bay State territory into two districts one north and one south of Boston, these districts to be subdivided and fares to be fixed in each district according to cost.

The Administration treatment of Gen. Wood, the senior major general of the United States army, has been abominable. Because in the early stages of the European war he severely criticized the lack of preparedness in our army he has been virtually shelved ever since. The President undertook to retire him some months ago, but failing in that he sent him to a minor post. He is now to be assigned to a little more active situation and sent to drill troops at Camp Funston. He asked to be sent abroad, but the President would not hear to that.

This is the time of year when political workers of both parties are waking up the registry voter and getting him to the city or town clerk's office to sign his name. It is hard work, for the average voter pays little interest to his franchise rights till voting time comes. Then he is sorry he didn't register in June. Next November will occur an important election in Rhode Island as well as all over the country. Here a United States Senator is to be elected, three members of Congress, a Governor and all the State officers as well as a General Assembly. For all these officers the registry voter can cast his ballot the same as the biggest taxpayer in the State. But in order for him to vote his name must be on the registry list on or before June 20.

THE FUEL OUTLOOK

The coal prospects for next winter for New England are by no means brilliant though the fuel administration is doing something to relieve the situation. Administrator Storrow of Boston says:

"New England's reserve coal pile is completely wiped out, and the shipping tonnage now in the New England coal trade is little more than adequate to meet current bituminous coal requirements."

"Upon a careful examination and study of the best data obtainable, the New England Fuel Administration has estimated that it will require a minimum of 31,500,000 tons of coal to carry the New England States through the calendar year."

"The National Fuel Administration, the Shipping Board and the Railroad Administration, however, have shaved this figure down to a round 30,000,000 tons, of which, according to their estimate, the railroads can carry 10,000,000 tons, and water transportation must be depended upon to take care of the remaining 20,000,000 tons."

"We think these figures are entirely too low, but they represent the irreducible minimum."

"Four months of the current year are gone, and we have an opportunity to see exactly what has been accomplished."

"So far as the railroads are concerned, it appears that they have just about met the estimated requirements. With respect to water transportation, the record is not so good."

"At the present time the outlook for steam coal is worse than it was a year ago, and the situation is certainly dangerous."

"We estimate, in these good months, that we have to get 3,000,000 tons a month by rail and water, and if we do not get it now neither our railroads nor our shipping facilities can make it up after the summer months are gone."

"We are not going to wait this year until the shortage experienced last year hits us. We are fighting for every pound of coal and for every ship and every bit we can get on the cars. Our railroads cannot pull any more than they did last year, and they will probably pull less. The coal situation gets back to the question of ships."

The Interstate commerce commission after considering the matter nearly a year refused to allow the railroads of the country a paltry 15 per cent rise in freight and passenger traffic. Railroad Manager McAde, at one fell swoop, gives all the roads of the country a 25 per cent raise with a billion dollars for improvements. It will cost something to travel or send freight hereafter. There is no doubt however but that the roads need this bonanza, for they have been so long hampered by hostile legislation that over half the roads in the country were on the verge of bankruptcy.

Our navy is creating an air service of 125,000 men. This force will include 10,000 aviators. For each aviator there will be ten "ground men." Observers, inspectors and specialists of various kinds will complete the total. In a year aviation forces increased 20 times. The United States navy has 50 times the number of aviators it had a year ago, and it has 40 training schools where it had one before. Ten thousand naval aviators will be trained this year.

The United States Government is canal and dig a 40-foot channel, at the same time widening the waterway so that battleships and large steamships may use it. It is proposed y engineers to make the canal 200 feet wide at the bottom and 400 on the surface. The canal, wharves and breakwater cost in excess of \$13,500,000 and since the war over-excess of the gross earnings.

One of the ironical developments of the last few weeks' disclosures at soldiers who are not brigaded with French and English troops on the western front are fighting with Lewis machine guns and Enfield rifles, both of which Secretary Baker a year ago thought not good enough weapons for Yankees to use.

the United States for 1918 will amount to about \$500,000,000, compared with \$1,500,000,000 in normal years.

SUPERIOR COURT

The June session of the Superior Court will open in this city on Monday next and there are enough cases assigned for trial at this term to indicate that the session will be a busy one. In addition there are forty-nine petitions for naturalization to be acted upon.

The new divorce petitions on the docket are as follows: Frank F. Grinnell vs. Elizabeth C. Grinnell, Louise Wood vs. Thomas C. Wood, Betty Charlesworth vs. Joseph I. Charlesworth, Dora M. Allen vs. David W. Allen, John Meyer vs. Julia Meyer, Lillian F. Rogers vs. Benjamin A. Rogers, Alonzo Hayes vs. Evelyn Hayes, Salvatore Ripa vs. Lucia D. Ripa, Clara Briggs Pendleton vs. William Oscar Pendleton, Margaret Irene Donovan vs. James J. Donovan, Otto H. Strack vs. Ethel D. Strack, George T. Gaines vs. Ella Gaines, Eben A. Littlefield vs. Florence E. Littlefield, Mildred Regina Holman vs. Lester Herman Holman, Job W. Tefft vs. Adelaide B. Tefft, Doris M. Allen vs. David W. Allen, Otto Albert Pohl vs. Maude Pohl, Florence Haron Buckles vs. Duncan C. Buckles, Louise M. Lamont vs. William G. Lamont, Beatrice Selma Adams vs. Silas Newell Adams.

Mr. John W. Gibson is seriously ill at his home on Bliss Road.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our regular correspondent.)

The monthly meeting of Newport County Pomona Grange was held in Jamestown last week, by invitation of Communicant Grange Worthy Master Jesse I. Haffee, of Middletown, in the chair. One candidate from Portsmouth Grange was initiated in the fifth degree at the afternoon session. The latter part of the afternoon was devoted to an address upon "Prohibition as a Way Measure," by Rev. Edwin Simpson, and a short discussion, "The Woman's Part in Agriculture," led by Worthy Master George Howland, of Jamestown.

An excellent supper was served at 5:30 by the Jamestown Grange.

There was some discussion at the evening session about adopting the original Grange flag designed by Past Master Mrs. William M. Spooner, of Middletown, which has already been adopted by her Grange, Aquidneck, but the matter was left for further consideration.

It was voted to give \$5.00 to the Red Cross Fund and also to offer a \$3.00 prize for the best ten ear exhibit of White Cap Corn at the State Corn Show. A two dollar prize will be again given for the best Rhode Island Johnny cake made by any young Rhode Island woman under 18 years of age. The evening's entertainment, given under the direction of Mrs. Ferdinand Armbrust, was of a musical nature.

Rev. Everett P. Smith officiated on Friday last at the funeral of the late Miss Sarah Chase, which took place from the home of her eldest nephew, Mr. George R. Chase. The committal was at the Island Cemetery where the body was placed in the family plot. Six grand-nephews acted as bearers, Messrs. Willard B. James R. 2nd, Robert S., Henry I. Jr., Joseph B., and George R. Chase 2nd.

Bishop Perry having asked that the two Episcopal churches make their Red Cross offerings on Trinity Sunday the following amounts were received for May 26th: at the morning and evening services at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, \$387.00; at the morning service at St. Mary's and the afternoon service at the Church of the Holy Cross, \$68.00.

A seventh star is to be added to the Aquidneck Grange service flag as James Mulligan, of Prospect avenue, has recently joined the Naval Reserve.

The total amount received at the Oliphant School for Thrift Stamps is now \$48.00.

Bishop Perry who was present on Sunday last at St. Mary's church to conduct a confirmation service late in the afternoon, will again be present at the usual morning hour on next Sabbath. He will preach also at 2:30 at the church of the Holy Cross. There is still one more candidate to be confirmed.

Special services were held at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel on Thursday, Memorial Day, at 10:30, at St. Mary's at 10 A. M., and at the Church of the Holy Cross at 7:15. At the conclusion of the latter service the men of the parishes assembled at the Guild House by invitation of the rector, to hear an informal talk upon war conditions by a gentleman who has recently come to the island and who is well informed on the subject.

An instructive lecture was given Sunday evening at the M. E. Church by Rev. George W. Manning, under the auspices of the Women's Home Missionary Society, upon the work of this organization. The stereopticon was operated by Messrs. William I. Peckham and Stephen Barker, over 100 slides having been shown. A silver offering was received amounting to \$6.00, half of which went to defray the expense of the slides. One new member was secured.

For three special reasons the entertainment given Monday evening under the auspices of Aquidneck Grange at the town hall was of more than ordinary importance. It was in honor of the Red Cross, was wholly by women, and was given in competition with the April minstrel show conducted by the men. The large and appreciative audience testified to the interest of the public.

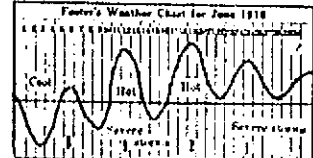
The affair was designated as "A War Song Concert," and was conducted by Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham, assisted by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham, and the following ladies: Mrs. William M. Spooner, Mrs. Howard G. Peckham, Mrs. Philip Caswell, Mrs. John Nicholson, Mrs. Fred P. Webber, Miss Eliza M. Peckham, Mrs. Robert W. Smith, Miss Ethel N. Chapman, Mrs. Edward J. Peckham and Mrs. William C. Hubbell. Solos, duets, trios and choruses formed the main features, all of a patriotic nature. There was a reading, "Liberty," by Mrs. Nicholson, a poem, "The Red Cross Angel," by Mrs. Spooner, accompanied by a tableau of the same name with Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham as the "Angel," and Miss Clara Brightman as a wounded soldier, and a grand finale of national songs of America, England and France, with soldiers and sailors bearing the flags of these countries with a Red Cross nurse as the central figure. Many of the features brought tumultuous applause. Mr. H. Wood Thompson acted as pianist and Hodgson's Orchestra played for the dancing which followed. The women were all in white, the singers with shoulder sashes of red, white and blue, and the ushers, the Misses Helen P. Stoddard and Mary Manchester and Mrs. Mary W. Lawton, with rosettes of the national colors.

The total amount cleared was \$32. The judges for the men's and women's competitive entertainments comprised Mrs. Mary Robinson of Nantuxet Grange, William A. Peckham, of Little Compton, and J. Lincoln Sherman, of Middletown. Their verdict was in favor of the women.

By invitation of the president, Mrs. Fred P. Webber, the members of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, held their May meeting at her home on Tuesday, with an attendance of 34. Following a musical and devotional opening program the afternoon was devoted to an informal talk upon the general work by the district superintendent, Miss Leola Warburton, of Central Falls, who exhibited many kodak views of students. Mrs. Walter S. Barker assisted as hostess.

Rev. Latta Griswold, a former rector at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, now of Lenox, Mass., will be the morning preacher Sunday at the chapel.

WEATHER BULLETIN



Washington, June 1.—Last bulletin gave forecast of disturbance to cross continent June 1 to 8, main wave 3 to 7, cool wave 6 to 10. This will be a quiet storm west of meridian 90, but from 90 to the Atlantic, near June 6 to 10, it will grow into a furious storm, while heavy rains will occur in or near the localities where most rain has fallen during a month past. Most rain in the eastern sections particularly about and east of the great lakes.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about June 3 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of June 10, plains sections 11, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 12, eastern sections 13, reaching vicinity of New England near June 14. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave. Pacific slope includes all from crest of Rockies to Pacific coast.

This will cause severe storms from Pacific coast to the great lakes and Mississippi valley and east of that line the storms will decrease in force. More than usual rains are expected, but to locate them is difficult because it will be the breaking up of a long period of cropweather conditions, the inauguration of a new system of storms and the relocation of rainfall.

Following this important cropweather change unusually heavy rains, for the crop season, will occur in parts of the Pacific slope country and an important drought will occur in some sections east of Rockies. I have printed a drought map, in colors, on Foster's weather map, which is not practical for newspaper publication.

Very severe storms are expected not far from June 10 and all are warned to be on the lookout for them until they have passed. Dangerous storms are also expected near June 26, with a probability of hail storms where they sometimes occur. Temperatures are expected to rise from near June 3 to 12 and then, with fluctuations, average higher than usual east of Rockies and lower than usual west of Rockies till end of June.

As we approach our Summer Australia, South America and South Africa approach their winter, during which they will get a great increase of precipitation.

Weekly Almanac JUNE 1918

STANDARD TIME.											
	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
1st	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2nd	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3rd	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21st	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22nd	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23rd	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
24th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
25th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
28th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1st	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Deaths.
In this city, 25th ult., at his residence 3 Dresser street, Joseph A. Dieckes.
In this city, 25th ult., Patrick Francis, son of Mary and the late John C. Sien.
Daniel Butler, son of the late Henry S. and Serena Jones, suddenly at Newport, R. I., May 28th in the 50th year of his age.
In this city, May 28th, John H. Hickey, in his 74th year.
In this city, May 28th, Emily V., wife of Jesse I. LeVailley.
In Detroit, Mich., May 25th, Mary Coggeshall Bacon, in her 81st year.
In this city, in her 81st year, Mary C. Briggs, in her 94th year.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding tenements, houses furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to:

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

123 Bellevue Avenue. Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1881.
He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public. Has a branch office open all summer in Jamestown for summer villas and country places.

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He Hoped Not.

Edwin R. Hisey, the undertaker, and C. L. Dietz, the broker, are brother Rotarians. One stormy day recently Hisey, while returning from Crown Hill with his motor hearse, saw Dietz standing on a corner "way up Meridian street. Hisey stopped the hearse and shouted to Dietz:

"Get out, Lew!"

Dietz, seated at his comfortable friend and replied:

"I—I hope not!"—Edwin Hisey.

PASSING OF USELESS PARKS

British Government Has Done Well in Converting Vast Tracts into Areas of Cultivation.

Since William the Conqueror first told waste in a stalling countryside to make a deer park, and forbade common men to hunt in that great tract he called his "New Forest," millions of acres of fertile English land have served no purpose useful to the race. The nobles of medieval times, and their children's children after them, loved more all things the chase, and they paid scant heed to those beneath them who sought to draw their living from the soil. If there were room for deer, and foxes, and hares, and moor and marshland for falcons to soar above, or gentlemen to shoot over, they did not care.

England was prosperous and secure. Many years ago her governments definitely abandoned the idea of making the land self-supporting. The sons were safe to British commerce, and none believed the time would come when the nation's needs would compel the use of pleasure parklands. The country grew old gracefully, and enjoyed it. It was not decadent, only too well content.

All this the war has changed, and for the better. Britannia still rules the waves, but beneath the waves lie unseen terrors, menacing the nation's commerce, its food supply, its very life. The nation cannot trust its seaborne trade now. It must utilize every possible means to provide the necessary sustenance for its armies, and for those who supply the fighting men. And the British government rises to the occasion.

Before the war Lloyd George fought long and well to compel the breaking up of old estates, to make possible the cultivation of land long idle, to give the laborer a chance at the soil. He failed, for the British are conservative by instinct, and the old way seemed easiest. They have learned their lesson now.

In three years past the British government has taken over outright no less than 1,000,000 acres of British soil, purchasing some, renting more. It has, indeed, found necessary the establishment of a great department to handle this work of national regeneration. It is a great change, and one that should not be regretted. The English which makes peace will not be the England of its fathers, but a better one, less attractive, it may be, to tourists, less beautiful to look upon externally, but, surely, far more of an inspiration to its neighbors which travel in company, the road to real democracy.

Beyond Writer's Power.

Continues Dawson says, in telling of his disinclination to keep even a note book after he went to the front, though he had been a professional writer:

"One day a strange feeling about books when he is in the immediate presence of death. I remember an anecdote of a great Swedish writer which partly illustrates my mood. The watchers by his bedside thought he was dead. Suddenly he raised himself up.

"Now I could write," he whispered. They were his last words.

"In the light of my experience at the front I know what he meant. The petty personal problems which we elude in words and call literature seem so ignoble a presentation of men and women who are planned for immortality and live in an infinite world. I went to France fully intending to keep a record of what I felt and saw there. I soon found that what I felt and saw was too grave to put on paper; I cheapened myself in my own eyes in the attempt."

An Expert.

A government press censor was talking about the German press censorship.

"We found on some prisoners, recently," he said, "the German censorship's latest prohibition. Prominent among these was an order to the press not to mention under any circumstance the growing use in Germany of dog flesh for food.

"That prohibition reminds me of a story—a story that may contain a lot of truth.

OLDEST DYNASTY IN WORLD

Distinction Undoubtedly Belongs to the
Reigning House of Japan—Began
With Emperor Jimmu.

The present Japanese dynasty is by far the oldest in the world. Yoshitomo claims to be the one hundred twenty-second monarch of an unbroken line, dating from the seventh century before the Christian era, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The early history of Nippon, as recorded in the holy book, Shinto, begins with the dynasties of the gods and is wholly mythical in nature. The dawn of real history begins with the reign of Jimmu Tennu, whose memory is revered today by all the sons of Nippon.

Jimmu the Great forced the savage tribes to accept civil institutions and extended his beneficent sway over the entire country. He established his capital at Kioto. He formulated a code of laws, established courts, encouraged industry, and laid the foundation for that marvelous advance made by the Japanese during the nineteenth century.

The title of mikado, which means "honorable gate," was derived from Jimmu. From the days of this ruler Japanese power in the Orient increased. The successors of Jimmu like the great emperor himself, were worshiped as gods upon earth. Women were not excluded from the succession to the throne, and there are many famous empresses in the history of Japan.

JUST WHAT BECAME OF POND

Foolish Questioner, It Is to Be Supposed, Was Satisfied With Explanation Offered Him.

Speaking at a dinner, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois referred to the propensity of some people for asking foolish questions, and told the following story:

One day a city man happened in a country community, and while rambling around he ran across a depression in the earth covering several acres. Some perplexed, he questioned a native close by, and was told that it was the bed of a lost lake.

"You don't really mean it?" returned the city man. "Whatever became of all the water?"

"It was this way," readily explained the native. "There was a picnic out here last August, and when night came on they had nearly a barrel of pretzels left, which they didn't want to cart back home, so they threw them in the lake."

"Yes, I see," interjected the other as the native paused, "but what had that to do with it?"

"Everything," answered the native. "The fish ate them, and the salty diet made them so thirsty that they drank all the water."

Women in Britain Cut Legs.

A quarter of a million women in England are now working more or less regularly on the land, says the London Observer. The great majority are village women who go out from their cottages and work for the farmers. Seven thousand are in the new Land army, which employs women who are recruited for a certain term and sends them wherever they are required.

The women in the Land army enlist either for twelve or six months. In case of twelve months they receive two complete outfits free, consisting of a dress, corduroy breeches, strong boots, leggings, overalls and hat. They also get for the year one jersey and one mackintosh. They are given four or six weeks' free instruction at a training center. Their pay on the farm ranges from \$2 to \$5 a week.

For a girl who joins the army for six months there is no training. She goes straight away to the land and begins on the work requiring less skill. Services of women are enrolled in the Land army are available for timber cutting and hay baling.

The Goose That Walked.

A Canadian soldier, whilst serving on the western front, received a parcel containing amongst other eatables, portions of a cooked goose as a special luxury. By an error the parcel was sent on to Italy to another section of the same unit. In the fullness of time it was returned to France, having been some weeks on the trip. The soldier, writing home recently, said: "I had a big surprise today . . . for the parcel you posted to me in November last turned up in great style, having performed the latter part of the journey on foot. When I summoned up enough courage to open it the noble bird simply formed fours and departed at the double. . . . I should say it had quite an exciting journey round Italy and France."

Limited Choice of "Stinks."

The late Father Stanton, one of the most loved Anglican priests of the latter part of the nineteenth century, once entered into a conversation with a visitor to St. Alban's, Holborn, who had attended the service for the first time. Mr. Stanton asked him what he thought of the service. The stranger replied that he liked it very well except the incense, to the use of which he strongly objected.

"I am sorry for you, my friend," said Mr. Stanton.

The other, not unnaturally, asked "Why?"

"Well, you see," said Mr. Stanton, "there are only two stinks in the next world—incense and brimstone—and you must take your choice between."

Truth Not in Their Teeth.

"Will you give me some advice?" asked the youthful candidate. "Why, certainly, my boy," answered the veteran campaigner. "The first thing for you to learn is that you can't feel the public pulse by listening to what they say just after the drinks and cigars have been passed around."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

AMERICAN WEALTH AND GAY CLOTHES

French Gowns Are Symbolic of a
Changed Spirit in Paris.

BANK ACCOUNTS PLAY PART

Garments Brilliant, Cheering, Capricious and Sometimes Not Economical—New Evening Gowns—Many Capes.

New York.—Paris has sent her clothes over here. We have viewed them. They have been acceptable in large measure and approved in full measure. And yet observes a prominent fashion writer, we don't understand why they should be as they are. They are a somewhat from what has been. Paris has preached demureness, economy, simplicity and modesty. Her clothes have been symbolic of the tidal wave of depression that swept over her spirit since 1914.

The Reason for the Change.
Do you realize why Paris has sent us over such brilliant, alluring, rich clothes? It is because American money has burst up on her with such force that she has gone up in a balloon, figuratively speaking.

France settled herself down for demure clothes on the day of the war and has kept to this contract with herself, compelling the rest of the world to dress likewise; but in the autumn of 1917 there burst upon her astonished vision the vanguard of America. They were not commercial buyers; they were not cosmopolitan multi-millionaires who aped the French woman. They were the true representatives of a country whose valuations and resources France had only guessed at. Boys in blue flannel sailor suits had bank accounts of ten thousand dollars each; women in Red Cross uniforms could afford five hundred dollars per gown, if they wished; privateers in khaki paid their bills without looking at their change; canteen workers hid under their collars strings of pearls worth fifty thousand dollars. All these Americans laughed and went to the theater and ordered expensive dinners and joked with the midwives.

The confusing part about this situation is that America is getting into the spirit of economy and sobriety that Paris had a year ago. Our reformers preach standardization, uniformity in clothes; our economists preach conservation; our emotionalists beg us to go about in black, without

presenting a brave front to a world that is not too critical in these war days.

But Paris does not stop at these demure capes. Her ecclesiastic mood shows itself in capricious and exquisite garments called capes, which are fashioned for afternoon and evening wear. They are made in Chinese colors, in Slavic tones, of satin and chiffon and metal embroidery. Sometimes they are maroon colored tulle lined with light blue tulle and worn over a gray gown of crepe de chine or satin and chiffon.

What the Prophets Whisper.

There is no disputing the fact that French women have yielded to the American desire to wear short skirts on the street, and the skirts in these new clothes are both narrow and short. The women who appeared on the street in them without leggings or high shoes have created unpleasant criticism, which should compel them to change their style.

The smart women run a legging or a high cloth-top boot well up under the hem of these short skirts, and the effect is military and pleasing. But at the very moment that we are accepting with enthusiasm this continued style of short and narrow garments, the prophets say that the real French skirts are growing longer. And the smart American designers say the same. They are making the garments slim, without using an inch of surplus material, but they are dropping them to the ankles, omitting the leggings and the high boots, and coming back to the flat-heeled pumps with broad ribbon bows across the ramp.

Three or four of the best houses in New York emphasize these skirts, and those who are tired of the brevity of the skirts we have worn for years are accepting this new type of garment with more than the usual enthusiasm. If it had fullness it would be impossible for street usage, but its narrowness and the slight bias line at the sides, that comes from the material being pulled backward and upward, make it a pleasing picture on the street and an artistic contrast to the prevailing garment.

Miles of Tulle.

Even when France starts out to be demure she changes her mind and gets a little fling of gaiety into the most sober gown. For example, she makes a black satin restaurant frock in the style of the eleventh century, with the long chemise, the slight girdling about the hips and the half-low-decollage. Well and good. But she is weary of the black surface by the time she gets to the armholes and the neckline, so she swings in a pair of floating Chinese sleeves of jade green tulle edged with jet, and she winds a narrow scarf of tulle once around the neck, pulls its fullness over the chin and weights its ends with jet tassels. When green isn't used, king's blue or wine color is chosen.

Every French designer used what she could of colored tulle. There must have been a compulsion over there as to who could reduce the amount of tulle in France most quickly.

One designer took it into her head to omit white collars and use as a substitute tulle wrapped about the neck and tied in a bow. This fashion is already considered quite smart over here. In restaurants, for luncheons and for any affair where the hat is retained the tulle which covers it forms this collar, and sometimes drops in long ends from the nape of the neck to the knees.

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Every family should have ethics of fair dealing and honorable thinking. Each member of the family should feel his or her responsibility in maintaining the high standard of the family with a view of co-operation. By this means the children will take an interest in the farm, the home and their environment.—Exchange.

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dropped over a slim undergarment of the same silver and steel as well as gold, and the note of color is given by an extraordinary dash. It may be of Chinese blue tulle, of splendid Chinese brocade, of deep gold and black brocade ribbon, and one end of it always trails down the back panel and adds to the brilliancy of the short train.

Variety of Capes.

We have demure capes made of guineine and serge which are as serviceable as those worn by the Italian police, and those who care for the quietness of distinguished clothes can put one of these over a slightly worn and much-used frock, thereby enclosing an old friend in a new frame and



Gown of black satin, short, sleeveless and thin. The sash, which lies at the side, is finished with large gold tassels at hem of skirt. The scarf, of black lace and tulle, with band of gold lace at each end, slips under belt at right, and is loosely thrown over left shoulder.

presenting a brave front to a world that is not too critical in these war days.

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A Misunderstanding

By WILLIAM AMORY

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MADE POINT BY PARABLE

Chancellor Quick to See Truth in Tale
Related to Him by Wander-
ing Traveler.

Len, the chamberlain of the kingdom of Hlan, was plotting to murder the king. So, a wandering traveler, came to visit him, and introducing himself as follows:

"Your humble servant, Sir, wretched and poverty-stricken, possessing

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

302 THAMES STREET
NEWPORT, R. I.

GET YOUR
ICE CREAM
—AT—

Koschny's

230 & 232 THAMES STREET
AT THE

Branch Store, 16 Broadway

**Cake, Ice Cream,
CONFECTIONERY.**

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS and PRICES REASONABLE

WATER

ALL PER-ONE desirous of having water introduced into their residence or places of business, should have application to the City Engineer, 100 North Main Street, Newport, R. I.

ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka Harness Oil
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE
Standard Oil Co. of New York

THE KITCHEN CABINET

"There is no earthly ailment but somewhere God hath a herb for its healing," says a quaint writer. The trouble is that we think the herb has a hard, foreign name. We seek it in far lands, but at last, find it in our own garden plot.

FIGS FOR DESSERT.

FIGS are one of our most valuable fruits and when reasonable in price should often find a place on our tables. As a confection those who are not distressed by the seeds, they are excellent, especially so for people of sedentary habits.

Stuffed Figs.—Cut a small slit in the stem end of each fig and work in two or more blanched almonds. Another mixture well liked is a mixture of almond paste, walnut and hickory nuts, to which has been added enough cream or orange juice to hold the mixture together. A portion of the soft meat of the fig is removed, using a pointed spoon or knife, and the fig is filled with the paste. Press the opening together and roll in granulated sugar. This combination will be found especially delicious.

Figs cooked tender in boiling water or fruit juice, a little sugar added just at the end of the cooking, are good served cold with cream. Figs with lemon or orange jelly and whipped cream make a more elaborate dessert.

Fig Whip.—Cook four or five figs until soft, then cut in small pieces. Beat the whites of five eggs until dry; gradually beat in three tablespoonsful of sugar and a half teaspoonful of salt, then fold in the whites of the eggs and the prepared figs. Turn the mixture into a buttered pudding dish and bake 25 minutes. Bake in a dish of hot water with several folds of paper under the baking dish. Two of the yolks may be used with sugar and a bit of milk. To make a custard to eat with the pudding, leaving three yolks to use in some other dish.

Fig Paste.—Chop very fine one pound of figs and a half pound of nut meats or a mixture of equal parts of dates, figs and nuts, mix thoroughly, dredge a board with powdered sugar and roll the mixture into a sheet, cut in squares and roll in the sugar. These may be dipped in chocolate, making a most delicious confection. The paste may be packed in layers, in powdered sugar, in a tin box, kept in a cool place for weeks.

Nellie Maxwell

What has become of the o. f. woman who used to use her thumb nail to make pretty tellings on pound prints of butter, then sold the prints for nine cents a pound?—St. Paul Dispatch.

Baltic Sea.
The Baltic sea gets its name from the Baltic (a belt), because the strait entrance to it has always been called the "Belt."

SUCCESSFUL GARDENS ON DIFFERENT SOILS

Good Tillth and Abundance of Plant Food Are Important.

Sandy Loam Is Excellent, as It Warms Up Early in Spring and Enables Gardener to Get His Plants Into Ground Soon.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

GARDEN FOR EVERY FARM

It is particularly important that every farm have a well-cared for garden this year—to furnish fresh vegetables for home use, to reduce the cost of living and to increase the nation's food supply. The quantity of vegetables produced from the garden depends to a great extent upon its location. Give the garden the best site available.

Soils in good tillth and well supplied with plant food produce the best gardens. Successful gardens, however, can be grown on all kinds of soil from light sands to mucks and heavy clays.

It is often possible to select a site with soil that will yield better results with less labor than nearby plots with less favorable soils. Good soil is essential to a successful garden. If the soil in the selected garden site is poor, it must be put into good condition before satisfactory results can be expected. Even where the soil is good to start with, it will be necessary to spend considerable time in improving it by cultivation and fertilization before it is in first-class condition for the production of vegetables.

A sandy loam is an excellent type of garden soil. Sandy soils, as a rule, warm up earlier than others in the spring, and enable the gardener to plant his crops early. Soils too sandy dry out very rapidly and the crops are liable to suffer from drought.

The lay of the land has considerable influence upon the time when the soil can be worked, and a gentle slope toward the south or southeast is most desirable for the production of early crops. It is an advantage to have on the north and northeast a hill, a group of trees, some evergreens, a hedge, buildings, a tight board fence, or a stone wall in order to break the force of the wind.

Drainage is important.

Good drainage of the garden area is of prime importance. If this does not exist naturally, it may be supplied by ditches or by artificial drains. The surface of the land should have sufficient fall to drain off surplus water during heavy rains, but the fall should not be so great that the soil will be washed. On hillside washing can be overcome to a considerable extent by contouring the rows so as to cause the rain to run off slowly. The garden should not contain depressions in which water will accumulate or stand. If the surface is irregular, a little soil can be taken from high places and the low ones filled. Waste water from surrounding land should not flow toward the garden, and the fall below should be such that there will be no danger of it backing up. A garden site on the banks of a creek or stream that will be liable to overflow during the growing season should not be selected if any other land can be had.

A good fence around the garden plot is almost indispensable. It should protect the crops from all farm animals, including poultry, and should be tight enough to keep out rabbits.

The question of proximity to the house is of as great importance in locating the garden as the character and contour of the ground. In every case it should be as near as possible, so that the work of caring for the crops may be done at odd times and the vegetables quickly secured by the housewife. A kitchen garden located near the kitchen door is a convenience in thousands of households. It is desirable even where a separate large garden is utilized for the production of the main portion of the vegetable supply for the family.

Importance of Sunlight.

In selecting the location for the garden and in planning the arrangement of the crops, the gardener should understand that no amount of fertilizing, watering and care will replace sunshine. Careful consideration should be given to how many hours a day any part of the proposed garden space is shaded. As a rule, foliage crops, such as lettuce, kale and spinach, do fairly well in partial shade, but must have a minimum of three hours of sunshine a day. Plants which ripen fruits, such as the tomato and eggplant, should have a minimum of five hours' sunshine each day.

WAR FUEL SLOGANS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Keep up with the war program—burn wood.
Cut a cord and help win the war. Save coal for munition industries by burning war fuel.
Now is the time to cut wood. Coal is scarce—there's wood to burn.
Wood is wartime fuel—cut it and burn it.

War Helps Chinese Industry.

The European war and consequent cessation of imports of German aniline dyes is bringing about a revival of China's ancient industry of indigo making. China's fondness for this color has earned for her the name of the Land of the Blue Gown. Indigo growing is especially adapted to the Yangtze valley and southern China. The color is extracted by soaking the leaves in hot water and beating the pulp.

The DAIRY



FEEDING YOUNG DAIRY STOCK

Where Milk Is Not Available It Is Economical to Supply Protein by Use of Legumes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is a common practice among dairymen to feed skim milk until the calf is approximately six months of age. Usually the time of weaning depends upon the availability and cost of the milk.

When milk is fed in abundance it furnishes the greater part of the protein necessary for the growth of the animal. If no milk is fed it becomes necessary for the protein to be provided from some other source. Probably this can be done most economically by the use of some legume, such as alfalfa, clover, soy beans, or cowpeas hay. When any of this sort is not available it is necessary to provide the bulk of the protein through a grain mixture. In either case, plenty of roughage should be supplied to the growing heifer at all times. During summer, when good pasture is available, the heifer needs no supplementary feed, although a little hay and grain are sometimes advisable late in the season to insure steady growth.

Part of the roughage should be silage, if it is available. A heifer of six months to one year of age will consume from 5 to 15 pounds of silage a day. The grain mixture used may be made up of (1) 3 parts of cracked corn, and 1 part wheat bran; (2) or 3 parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat bran, and 1 part ground oats; (3) or 3 parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat bran, 1 part ground oats, and 1 part linseed meal; (4) or 4 parts cracked corn, 1 part wheat bran, 1 part ground oats, and 1 part blood meal. Either 1, 2, or 4, together with all the alfalfa, clover, or cowpea hay that the heifer will eat, makes a good ration. In case no leguminous hay such as that just mentioned can be obtained, No. 3 is advised, because it contains more protein. Another ex-



Calves Should Be Encouraged to Eat Good Roughage at an Early Age.

cellent grain mixture, to be used when such hay is lacking, is composed of 2 parts of cornmeal, 2 parts of linseed meal, and 1 part of bran.

The quantity of grain to be fed depends very largely upon the individual animal's growth and condition, as well as upon the price of the grain. Some feeders desire a rapid growth of the young animals, and for this reason feed heavily with grain, while others are satisfied with a slow growth and try to carry their young stock largely on roughage. Either extreme is unwise and a medium course between the two is advisable. A safe rule to follow is to feed one pound of grain for the first hundredweight of the heifer and one-half pound for each additional hundredweight.

After the heifer reaches one year of age, the following rations are suggested: Cornmeal, fed according to the rule just mentioned, together with all the alfalfa, clover, or cowpea hay that the animal will consume. If no leguminous hay is available, grain composed of 2 parts cornmeal, 1 of bran, or 1 of linseed meal, gluten meal, or cottonseed meal, and 10 to 20 pounds of silage, together with all the dry roughage that the animal can consume, will be found to be adequate. Under ordinary circumstances a gain of at least a pound a day from the time of weaning to the time of first calving is a good average for a dairy heifer.

SHIPMENT OF DAIRY CATTLE

Not Advisable to Ship Fresh Cows Long Distances Except in Fast Express Cars.

Do not ship fresh cows long distances unless in express cars under particularly favorable conditions. The expense involved naturally limits such operations to valuable purebred individuals. Time and time again, as a result of being shipped shortly after freshening or so as to calve in transit, fresh cows have been ruined so far as the next lactation has been concerned.

We read recently of a butcher who was disbarred for being light fingered. His hand probably did not weigh enough to make it retail profitably.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

POULTRY

ATTENTION TO SMALL CHICKS

Hens Often Are Restless After Part of Eggs Have Hatched—Guard Against Lice and Mites.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When the chickens begin to hatch the sitting hen should not be disturbed unless she is restless and steps on or pecks the chickens. In this case the chickens should be removed as soon as dry and placed in a basket lined with flannel or some other warm material and the basket placed near a fire or in some warm place until all the eggs are hatched. Another plan is to remove the eggs from the restless hen and



Proud Mother Hen With Chicks.

place them under a more quiet one whose eggs are hatching at the same time.

When the eggs hatch unevenly, as is frequently the case, those which are slow in hatching may be placed under another hen. Hens often are restless after a part of the chickens are out, which allows the remaining eggs to become cool at the very time when steady heat is necessary to successful and strong hatches. Remove the egg shells and any eggs which have not hatched as soon as hatching is over.

The mother hen should be fed as soon as possible after the eggs are hatched, as feeding tends to keep her quiet. Hens that are not so fed will sometimes leave their nests. In some cases it is best that the hen remain on the nest and brood the chickens for at least 24 hours after the hatching is over.

It is important at this stage of incubation to guard against lice and mites. Before the hen and her chicks are removed to a brooding coop she should be dusted with a good insect powder. This should be repeated every two weeks or as often as is necessary until the chickens are weaned. If the become thick on the chickens or if they are troubled with "head lice" a very little grease such as lard or vaseline may be applied with the fingers on the head, neck, under the wings and around the vent. Great care is necessary, however, not to get too much grease on the chickens as it will stop their growth and in some cases may prove fatal.

BEST RESULTS FROM CHICKS

Those Hatched Early Are Stronger and More Vigorous Than Those to Come Out Later.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

All things considered the early hatched chicks give far the best results. As a rule they are stronger and more vigorous than those hatched later in the spring. They are produced from eggs laid while the hens are in their best breeding condition. After a long period of laying hens lose something of their vitality and their capacity to transmit vigor to their offspring, and so late-hatched chickens are, on the whole, decidedly inferior to early hatched in inherited vigor and constitution.

Because they are more thrifty and vigorous, early-hatched chickens make quicker, better and cheaper growth than late chickens. Thrifty chickens get more from a given quantity of feed than others. Weak and undersized chickens often consume as much feed as much larger and better-developed birds and still make no perceptible growth.

INCREASE EGGS AND POULTRY

United States Department of Agriculture Urges Every Farmer to Keep 100 Hens.

To increase the production of poultry and eggs in the measure necessary to meet the demands for them, the United States department of agriculture is urging every farmer to keep at least 100 hens, and to increase the egg production for each hen from the present average of about 70 to the more satisfactory average of 100 eggs to the hen.

Eggs for Turkey Hens.

Turkey hens cover from 15 to 18 eggs, and in some cases more, depending on the size of the hen. Chicken hens of the general-purpose breeds cover from eight to ten.

Raising Poults.

When, on account of rainy weather or unfavorable range conditions, it is advisable to raise the poults by the coop method, more care must be given to their feeding.

Hog Killing in Britain.

According to official figures secured by the United States food administration, hogs have decreased much more than any other class of live stock in the British Isles. The total drop for 1916 and 1917 was over 600,000, of which more than 50,000 were brood sows.

Our Potato Column

Article No. 6.
A WEEK DURING BLIGHT SEASON.

What Happens to the Potato Farmer and How He Might Have Prevented It.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sunday—He goes into the field and congratulates himself on the prospects for a good potato crop. The vines are healthy, growing thickly, the tubers well set and filling out rapidly.

Monday—Weather changes, becomes cool, with frequent showers and heavy fogs.

Tuesday—The vines commence to "blast" and the odor may be smelled a quarter of a mile away.

Wednesday—All hopes of a big crop are given up. The vines are blighted to the ground, and the tubers commence to rot.

Thursday—It is apparent, that because of lack of insurance against



Soft Field Rot of Potato—a Disease Which Is Preventable If the Farmer Plans in Advance.

loss most of the labor and the capital which has gone into this crop has been wasted.

Friday—In deepest discouragement, the farmer promises himself never more to grow potatoes.

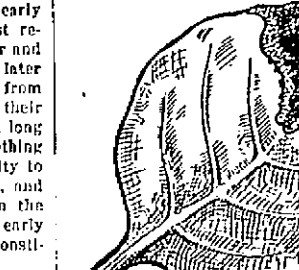
Two months later—Because of the short crop caused by the blight prices go to unheard-of figures.

Over and over this tragedy has been repeated, and absolutely without reason. Spraying with bordeaux mixture controls the blight and rot, and insures the farmer against losing the time and money which he puts into his potato crop.

Many people do not understand how it is that a spray on the leaf of the potato prevents rot of the tuber—for it seems as though there could be no connection between the two. Still, it is a fact that if the leaf is protected so that the blight gets no foothold, there will be no soft field rot of the tuber.

The tuber itself carries the infection of the disease. When diseased seed is planted the fungus follows the growing stalk to the leaves, and from there spreads its spores to other leaves by millions on millions. As the vines blight more and more of these spores are produced. Some of them get down to the tuber through the stem opening, some attack the tubers that show out of the hills, and others lie in wait to infect the potatoes as they are harvested. But why enlarge on the damage? Everyone who has been through it knows it; those who have not should be warned in time to prevent it. There is no cure. After the blight once gets started the damage is done and the game is lost.

Spraying with bordeaux mixture, either commercial or home prepared, is a preventative. As long as the vines



Leaf Affected by Late Blight—the Blight Which Leads to Rot.

are covered with the protective spray the floating spores which come in contact with it are killed, and there will be neither blight nor rot. For best results the spraying must be started when the vines are six inches high, and repeated at intervals of one to three weeks' time until the vines are dead. One of the interesting things about this spray is that even when no blight comes it increases the crop more than enough to pay the cost. The reason is that it serves to prevent tip-burn and in those seasons too dry for the blight tip-burn is often a serious trouble. This is a case where the insurance pays its own premium and its own dividend.

In Sending Prune Trees to Devastated Country, California Is Repaying an Obligation.

California is generously sending a million and a half two-year-old prune trees to help in restoring the French orchards, and enough seed beans to plant 60,000 acres. Canada is undertaking the planting of thousands of Canadian maples in France. It is pleasant also to know that there is to be no lack of outside help for the devastated towns, observes Christian Science Monitor, in stating these facts. English and American architects are at work on plans for new buildings to replace those razed by the guns, both in Belgium and in France.

The Indianapolis News sees sentiment in the prune tree transaction. It says: "These trees are expected to convert 15,000 acres into bearing orchards in two years. It was France which, in 1870, gave to California her first prune trees. The prune, which since then has filled many a gap on the table of the American boarding houses, and has borne the brand of many a feast, keeps right on proving its worth."

ALL BROTHER HAD NOTICED

Father Need Not Have Worried Over Possible Bad Effect of Movies on Little Son.

After all, it's hard to figure out correctly the effect of the movies on the child mind. It happened that mother and sister had gone to a concert and it was up to father to entertain little brother, age seven. Father likes the movies—some of them—so he thought that would serve the purpose. Of course you can not tell much about a film by the name or by the pictures out in front either for that matter. But father likes pictures of western life and he thought the horses and mountains might please brother. So when he saw the poster of a cowboy, in they went.

It wasn't a very good sort of picture as to theme, for it presented a ruthless outlaw and his gang of robbers. When a wagon train of gold seekers came across the desert he not only refused to give them water, but drove them off to perish of thirst on the desert. And there also was a dance hall scene in the West. Father had some misgivings as to his choice of movie and wondered whether, at its close, his son would elect to be the bold, bad bandit or the vice-enamored owner of the dance hall and gambling hell. He said nothing but anxiously awaited the verdict.

When "The End" came, brother whispered:

"Daddy, do you know who the cowboy looks like?"

"No, brother. What?"

"Our milkman," was the reply.

GOT RIGHT POINT OF VIEW

Autoist, When He Cooled Down, Was Able to See Where Traffic Policeman Was Correct.

The autoist was waiting for the corner traffic man to give the signal to make the turn at the corner. When he thought he had been there long enough he began tooting his horn impatiently. The traffic man kept on taking care of traffic. The autoist became more impatient with his horn.

"You won't help matters that way, my friend," said the traffic man, as he waved him on.

"Aw, take me to jail, but don't bawl me out!" exclaimed the driver.

The policeman motioned him over toward the curb. "I could take your suggestion, but I won't. You are angry now, but when you cool off you will understand that the corner man has many problems to contend with," said the policeman. "We do not usually make explanations, but I am doing so in this case, because I think you should realize that you are in the wrong."

The autoist drove on, mumbling. A few days later he stopped in the same place. "Say," he said to the policeman, "I made a fool out of myself the other day. I had no right to be angry. You fellows have enough vexations without some one who goes across your corner once a day adding to them by smart remarks."

The policeman smiled and waved him on. "That autoist today probably would fight for the corner man if necessary."—Indianapolis News.

Only One Hog Had Dollar.

A fat hog at the Omaha stock yards coughed up a dollar when "Snuff" Smith, an employee of a commission company, kicked it in the head. The hog was trying to run past him when he wanted it to go the other way. He gave it a vigorous kick. It coughed, gagged, spluttered a moment and then spat up the dollar.

Stockyard men throughout the rest of the day had a lot of fun about the incident. The commission company claimed the dollar. Smith claimed it. The owner of the hog claimed it, and as a result Smith spent it for cigars for the crowd.

A lot of the employees in the yards began to kick hogs right and left in the hope of shaking out another dollar. One employee said he had kicked 612 hogs during the day and hadn't got even a fifty.

Another Triumph for Woman Farmer.

Once again the adaptability and skill of women have confounded the critics—those incredulous critics, the farmers. They admit that in the recent efficiency tests at Maidstone, England, a very high standard has been reached. In the milking competition more than one-fourth gained over 60 marks. Two women teachers, who had only been at the work for five weeks, secured the highest possible rating. The competitions were arranged by the Kent woman's agricultural committee. Mrs. F. Heron-Baxwell, chairman of the organizing committee, said there were 9,000 women registered as land women in Kent, also 300,400 members of the "woman's land army."—Woman's Century.

Tunnel Would Pay for Itself.

It has been proposed to construct a railway tunnel under the Firth of Forth, Scotland, paralleling the famous bridge now spanning that body of water, and to pay for the tunnel by making it largely a coal mining proposition. Mining engineers point out that coal is now being mined on both sides of the firth from the same seams and that much of this excavating is done under water. At this point the stratum is only about two miles wide and it is contended that a continuous passage could be made beneath it by properly co-ordinating the mining operations. In this way what would otherwise probably prove to be too costly an improvement could be made with profit.—Popular Mechanics.

Eskimo Fiddler.

Although the drum is the native musical instrument of the Eskimo, he has learned to make a rude imitation of the fiddle. This Eskimo fiddle may be described as the combination of a box with a hole in the top, three strings, a bridge, a tailpiece and a short bow with a strip of whalebone for hair.

